MASON'S

Coin Collectors' HERALD

VOL. III. DECEMBER, 1881. NO. 3.

NUMISMATIC NOMENCLATURE.

Third Paper.

BY E. MASON, JR., NUMISMATIST.

In treating of the technical terms used by expert coin collectors, I propose to elucidate for the benefit of the novice the terms in common use applicable to all coins. The terms constantly used to express the "condition" or quality of coins are as follows, viz: "Brilliant Proof," "Dull Proof," "Proof Surface," "Uncirculated Red," "Uncirculated Light Olive," "Uncirculated Dark Olive," "Very Fine, Sharp," "Very Fine," "Fine," "Very Good," "Good," "Very Fair," "Fair," "Poor," "Very Poor."

These conditions cover all necessary explanations among collectors of and dealers in coins; but the beginner or novice, as well as the general public, experience great difficulty in comprehending the common numismatic terms. To such we present an explanation. All proof coins are made with the use of highly polished dies and equally bright planchets, the dies being usually reserved for this purpose alone, while the duplicate dies used in striking coins for circulation give only a dead brightness or lustre to the pieces. For a comparison of effects the face and back of a mirror might be instanced, the "brilliant proof" silver coin resembling the front of the glass, while the "uncirculated" shows the dead lustre of the back. "Uncirculated" coins are not, as generally interpreted, those pieces never in circulation, but the term is used in a technical sense, and not in the literal acceptation of the word, meaning uninjured by circulation, bright or dark, new or unworn (regardless of color.)

To return to proof coins, a "dull proof" means a proof-piece fingered or handled, and dulled on the field, its fictitious value being reduced by the amount of injury it has received. "Proof surface" signifies an "uncirculated" coin struck when the dies are new; hence the finest coins next to "proofs" are the earliest impressions struck for circulation. The dies become dull from frequent use. A "red," or "light," or "dark olive," has reference to color, the red being the most desirable, and the others in the rotation given. "Very fine, sharp" comes next, and means nearly uncirculated, while "very fine" may signify nearly uncirculated, but not "sharp," unless so expressed. Then we have the reduced condition, "fine," showing the coin designs fully, with the lines well defined, but worn somewhat by circulation. "Very good" may designate a coin in extra good condition and color, while a "good" coin may present a dark surface with otherwise good impressions, without bruises or perforations. Then we pass to "very fair," "fair," "poor" and "very poor," all of which terms are readily known in the light of preceding explanations; yet it may be well to state that coins are not in fair condition unless the designs and date show, however much the coin may be worn. In summing up these remarks on conditions it may be necessary to state that the fictitious values of coins are governed by *condition* as well as *rarity*. A common date copper cent, say in the *twenties* or *thirties*, if unworn and of good color, will frequently fetch five dollars, while most of these dates in worn condition are scarcely worth five cents. Again, some people imagine that the older the coin the more valuable. This is not true of coins generally, for a 1798 or 1799 U. S. dollar is not worth more than one dollar and twenty-five cents, in good condition, while an 1858 U. S. dollar in same condition would sell for thirty dollars. Ancient Roman silver and bronze coins can be purchased of any dealer at from ten to fifty cents each, undoubtedly genuine, and from 1500 to 1800 years old. Quantity and quality are the governing mediums in regulating fictitious values, as far as coins are concerned.—*Home and Science Gossip.*

Coin and Stamp Cuts Wanted.

A few of the above, used or unused, wanted in exchange for coins or stamps.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

PEORIA, Ills.

Mason & Co.:—I am a collector in archæology, and shall make my communication rather lengthy, and I hope you will give it a careful perusal and then a reply in return. I have in my collection over two thousand spear and arrow heads, ranging from a half inch up to eleven inches in length. I have noticed in the works that have been published, the representation of the finest arrow heads that are in collections in various parts of the country, and would say that I can duplicate the most of them (flint arrows, I mean.) I have about three hundred that I can duplicate myself, and I would like to dispose of them to you if we could make it agreeable to both parties. I am sadly in need of a couple of good pipes. (I have a poor one.) and also a couple of whole specimens of pottery, (I have broken ones.) If you write to me, let me know what you have in that line, and if you do not want to exchange, please state what your price is, and also give description of specimens. I have flint specimens that have been found from two to three feet below the surface of the ground, and that, too, where there was no chance for them to have been buried, only by the natural action of the decaying of the vegetation; and then, I have numbers that there is no doubt but what belonged to the North American Indians, for they have been found on their old camp grounds in connection with their remains, and Peoria is right in the heart of the old Indian country, and also the mound-builders' country. I have opened a number of the mounds here, but will not bother you with a description of them, for it may not interest you any. In regards to the implements that come under the head of Celts —I have about two hundred, comprising axes, skinning stones, mauls, pestles, discoidal stones, mullers, fleshers, smoothing stones, weaver's shuttles, and many that I cannot classify, nor have I found any one that could. In fact, I have the largest collection of any that I have seen, and I have seen a great many, (individual collections, I mean.) These implements are all made of Diorite, commonly called Green stone, and some of them are beautifully polished. I have a few axes and skinning stones that I can duplicate, if you should want them; but those that I cannot duplicate, I would not part with unless I should get a good price, and, in fact, I have generally traded off duplicates for something to add to my collection. I have two fleshers in my possession that up to the time that Foster's book was published, in 1873, there had been but two found—one in Wisconsin and the other in Illinois. I would dispose of one of them, and as they are such fine specimens. I will enclose the outlines of one of them; they were found here—one of them was found in the terrace gravel, on the level where Peoria now stands, two-and-one-half feet below the surface, and full fifty feet above the bed of the river; the other was found on the bluff back of Peoria, some two hundred feet above the river and three feet under ground. Both were discovered accidentally while making excavations. Yours, &c.,

G. F. M.

REPLY.—We print the above elaborate communication in hopes of calling the attention of collectors of "Indian Stone Relics" to the rather large assortment of American Indian antiquities in the possession of our correspondent, that they may follow his example and send us a description of any Indian relics that they may have knowledge of. We wish the names of all owners of similar or smaller collections, or of odd stone relics of any kind pertaining to the North American Indians.

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2 UTTERLY 2.

An asthetic youth from the "Hub" who dines on a wine glass of frigid *aqua* and a lily, sends us an impression of an 1802 half-dime that shows plainly the top of the 5 in the numeral 2, and he writes as follows:

BOSTON, November 15th, 1881.

DISTINGUISHED NUMISMATOLOGISTS.—Within this cream-laid sheet of missive paper find the delicate tracings of that *rara avis*, an 1802 pure silver *half-dime*. For this charming specimen I require at your hands a liberal trade in *ceramics, brie-a-brac*, or gold enamelled scarf ornament having a stork thereon. I cannot soil my kids with antique dilapidated coinage of our "Samuel"—Uncle, etc.—hence do not suggest an exchange of corroded coppers.

Unremittingly and obediently, in the cause of Science, Yours, &c.,

ETHAL J * * * * S.

REPLY.—Ethal, your altered half-dime is worth just about enough to secure a plate of pork and beans! Be a man and invest proceeds (ten cents offered) in a good square meal.

EDITOR.

MESSRS. MASON & CO.—Gentlemen:

Please accept thanks for the beautiful little gold-plated medal received a few days since. I have been so very busy that some of my correspondence has been neglected. That article in the *Sun* in

February, in which my name appears as a prominent numismatic, has caused me some writing. I invariably send all such anxious inquirers to you, advising them to enclose a quarter for pamphlet, and so get rid of them.

JAMES YOUNG.

REPLY.—Many thanks for kindness in referring parties having coins and curies to us. Are you wanting any rare coins at present? Have a 1794 dollar, good condition, and 1795 and 1797 half-dollars, fine.

EDITOR.

MESSRS. MASON & Co.— Dear Sirs:

Find enclosed $1.00, for which please send me your *Herald*, price-lists, etc. They are valuable and I cannot do without them.

Yours truly,

JNO. A. LEAS,

GREENVILLE, OHIO.

History of United States Coinage.

LAWS RELATING TO COINS AND COINAGE, FROM 1792 UNTIL 1880.

BY AN OLD MERCHANT.

(Continued from September Number, 1881.)

COINS UNDER THE ACT OF 1834.

The gold coins under the law of 1792, after the act of 1834, soon ceased to be money, and became bullion, and were bought and sold as such, and re-coined. The dollar contained 24.75 grains pure gold under the law of 1792, and under the act of 1834 23.20 grains pure gold; making a difference of 1.55 grains to the dollar more under the law of 1792 than under the law of 1834. The law of 1834 did not affect silver, except as the legal relation of gold to silver affected it.

THE ACT OF JANUARY 18, 1837.

This act adds 1775 thousandths of a grain to the pure gold in the 1000 parts, so as to have the same standard fineness to both gold and silver. The law of 1834 made gold in the 1000 parts 899.225 fine. The law of 1837 makes both gold and silver coin and bullion of the United States 900 parts in the 1000 pure gold or silver and 100 parts copper, or for the gold, copper and silver—the latter to the extent of one part in the ten parts—left, however, to the discretion of the Director of the Mint whether to use any silver for alloy or not.

This law makes the pure gold or the pure silver, and the alloy in the coins, 1 to 10. Under the law of 1792 the relation was 1 to 12. This last named is still the relation in Great Britain.

It will be seen that gold coins have been materially changed in the United States, under and in accordance with law; but the quantity of pure silver in the unit of the money of account of the United States has never been changed. It was the same in February, 1873, that it was on the 2d of April, 1792. The first silver dollar of the United States contained 371¼ grains pure silver and 44¾ copper, making 416 grains standard silver.

The United States silver dollar now contains 371¼ grains pure silver and 41¼ grains copper, making 412½ grains standard silver, not having been reduced in the silver, but having been reduced 3½ grains in the alloy only.

Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and coppers were all full legal tender till after 1853, when subsidiary coins were first introduced into our coinage.

THE ACT OF MAY 22, 1846.

This act gives the following valuations to the following foreign coins: The specie dollar of Norway and Sweden, 106 cents; the specie dollar of Denmark, 105 cents; the thaler of Prussia and Northern Germany, 69 cents; the florin of the States of Southern Germany, 40 cents; the florin of Austria and of the city of Augsburgh, 48½ cents; the lira of the Venetian Kingdom and of Tuscany, 16 cents; the franc of France and Belgium, and the lira of Sardinia, 18 cents and 6 mills; the ducat of Naples, 80 cents; the ounce of Sicily, 240 cents; the pound of the British provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 4 dollars.

It will be seen that the word dollar does not mean a fixed amount of metal. Our dollar is 100 cents; that of Sweden and Norway 106 cents, and of Denmark 105. The same may be said of the lira—that of one country is 16 cents, and of another 18 cents 6 mills; the florin of Germany is 40 cents, and that of Austria 48½ cents. Under former laws the 5 franc was 93 cents and 3 mills; under this law it is 93 cents only. These coins were all receivable in the custom-house, and legal tender at these valuations, our silver dollar being the standard of value and the unit of the money of account. This law caused large amounts of these coins to be brought to the United States, where they remained, and were either recoined or circulated among the people in business, until the law of 1857 unwisely demonetized all foreign coins.

The law of 1873 re-enacts the law of 1857 in this behalf. All these demonetizing laws should be repealed, as well as all charges for coinage. The coins and bullion of other countries should be invited to our shores.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MASON'S COIN COLLECTORS' HERALD.

E. MASON, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS: - - $1.00 Per Annum in Advance.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1881.

Personal.

Having received many communications from Maine, N. H., Vt., Conn. and Mass., inquiring why the editor failed to visit his patrons since June; also communications from Europe in regard to a failure to put in an appearance on the other side of the ocean the past summer, we would say, in extenuation of any seeming indifference to our customers at home and abroad, that serious illness in the editor's family was the sole cause of the apparent neglect. The editor's wife, now on a bed of sickness, where she has remained for several long and weary months, was the active partner of our firm, and the great knowledge of the numismatic business she possessed rendered her of great service in the editor's absence. To those who have been afflicted with an invalid wife a sympathetic feeling will be entertained, and those who know and appreciate a score of years of attachment between husband and wife will readily overlook any seeming neglect in relation to business matters.

Reviews.

Frossard's little bi-monthly, *The Numisma*, for November, is at hand; a little late in the month of issue, 'tis true, but none the less welcome. To commence with the first page we have the abbreviated advertisements of dealers, collectors and publishers, while the second page has "New Advertisements" and "Coming Coin Sales." The third page deals with "Publications, &c." Here we *pause*, extend our "paws," and shake hands in the "good cause" with Bro. Frossard, who has kindly commended our Sept. *Herald*. We notice on fourth page of *Numisma* an interesting description of "Some of the Coins of Julius Cæser," but whether of gold, silver or bronze we are at a loss to know, the metal being omitted in the description. Perhaps "E. W. H.," the author of the article, will look to the composition of the coins hereafter, so that collectors can compare their varieties to the descriptions. Coin sales occupy nearly all of the next three pages of *Numisma*, while the last page has, among other things, "Numismatic Gossip;" in which Woodward gets a friendly tap which sends him *home* to *base;* while "Our Charley," of Lancaster, is reminded of his proclivity for re-hashing numismatic items from the columns of his cotemporaries.

The current number of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Boston, is at hand and presents its usual attractive appearance. Notice of contents, intended for this issue of our paper, is crowded out. Will give it prominent notice in our next.

Scott's *Coin Journal* has not been received for the past three months. Perhaps it is not published—who can tell us?

Home and Science Gossip, Rockford, Ill., is a good paper, but as it does not come regularly we cannot speak of its contents. November and December numbers behind. Friend Andrews, what is the matter with your mailing clerk?

Steigerwalt's *Coin Journal* (now a quarterly) for October received, and the contents scanned. The *Coin Journal* looks *well* as far as paper and type go towards *good health*, but there is a scarcity of original matter; the pages being pretty liberally filled with "coin sales," "price-lists" and similar advertising matter. "Our Charley" can do better "head work" than has yet appeared in his paper when he gets a few more years of experience. A *coin dealer, publisher* and *collector* forms a trinity that requires considerable numismatic ability to keep the *three* in *one*, and make that *one* tolerable. Many scholars are found in numismatic ranks, and if Charley wants "one thousand new subscribers," he must do one thousand times better editorial and numismatic work. Our young cotemporary (there's a compliment for Bros.) must be pardoned for errors of *commission* (not 10 per cent., he's all right there,) and omission in the coin line, for be it remembered he is comparatively new to the ranks, and may some day don the full uniform of an expert commander of the "Coin Brigade." Our prophecy is that Steigerwalt will yet command attention from the numismatic world; he has the talent and the *vim*, which in time will make his name and influence respected by all. Honest, (when not infringing on the *Herald*), careful, energetic, and devoted to his business—what more can we ask?

We have received the November issue of *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector*, published at 1338 Chestnut street. This number, like the former issues, has much of interest to numismatists as well as tradesmen generally. We heartily recommend it to our readers.

Igo Wanted.

CONSTABLE'S SALE THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M., No. 803 Buttonwood street, Counter, Sideboards, Show Case, Awning, Signs, Coin Cases, Minerals, &c., formerly the property of John Igo, on distress for rent. HENRY H. ENGLISH, Constable, Twenty-seventh Ward.

The above notice, cut from this city's *Public Ledger* of September 27th, exhibits the last act in the Philadelphia history of John Igo, a so-called "Book, Curiosity and Coin Dealer."

If this man Igo had had any reason for an honest failure in business we should not hold him up to public scorn, but the criminal conduct of the man prior to his disappearance from this city, exhibits an entire disregard for honesty, honor or justice. His plan, it seems, was to obtain all the ready money he could lay his hands upon, by purchasing at sales and elsewhere (on credit), and turn the same into cash. Igo purchased at unusual prices nearly all the gold and other valuable coins in a N. Y. sale on credit, and obtained valuable antique and other goods on sale; all of which he carried off without consulting the owners, or his creditors. The character of the man is plainly shown by the manner of his departure from this city. Arranging the show windows of 803 Buttonwood street with cheap pictures and heavy lumps of iron ore and other valueless minerals, and placing a few white metal centennial medals in the background, he concluded appearances were deceptive enough, so packing up four wagon-loads of shop goods and placing a card in the window announcing his absence at Atlantic City for a few weeks, he gathered up his family and departed West, leaving many hundred dollars of debts behind, and taking with him more than double the amount in cash necessary to pay them.

Under these circumstances it behooves every coin collector and dealer to seek the scoundrel out and bring him to justice. We ask every reader and patron to look out for this Igo, and send word to this office where he can be found. He will doubtless turn up in California or England and try the same business. Our European correspondents will please report the advent of any new dealer, having an Irish brogue, small in stature, about 48 years of age and very illiterate. He will be known by a slow speech, rather on the pathetic order. The impudence of this "confidence rogue" in sending out advertisements for one year's insertion in country papers on credit, cautioning the public against coin dealers who borrow money, surpasses belief, and this, too, while engaged in his reprehensible practices.

Resuscitation of "Mason's Monthly Coin Collector's Magazine."

At the conclusion of the present volume of the *Herald* it is our purpose to resuscitate the old and popular periodical (known by the above heading), which enjoyed a healthy existence of about six years —1867 to 1872—and which served the numismatic cause, without fear or favor, to the end. Subscribers to the present volume of the *Herald* will be served with the new monthly at the present price; others at an advance. With our present subscription list and promises of support, there seems to be no obstacle to the new issue.

Public Coin Sales in December.

During the present month nearly all prominent "coin dealers" will offer collections and "stock on hand" at auction coin sales. These sales will take place in New York, Philadelphia, Lancaster and Baltimore. A few of the catalogues of these sales are out; but not having received sufficient copies to supply our "bidding patrons," we would refer them to the above parties for catalogues. Haseltine's catalogue of "Type Table" silver coins (collected and ably described by Mr. Haseltine), costs fifty cents, and includes the price list of sale, when issued, worth *five dollars* to any collector of American silver coins. Steigerwalt's sale at Lancaster, Pa., will be an interesting one and have some fine and rare pieces—(catalogues now ready at this office.)

That "$10,000 Bond."

A good joke, at our expense, is floating around among the coin dealers of this city. A gentleman in North Carolina sent us a ten thousand dollar C. S. A. bond as a curiosity, for which we paid one dollar. A coin dealer in this city purchased the bond of us for two dollars and fifty cents, and sold it (upon the day the "boom" in Confederate bonds burst upon the country) for $35 to a New York gent, who, in turn, sold it for *ninety dollars*. The "boys" smile because Mason lost eighty-seven and a half dollars! Very good, as far as the joke goes, and very true, alas; but why not smile over Haseltine's loss of the difference between $35 and $90? Then think of Steigerwalt's loss (to whom we sent the bond the day before the "boom" for $2 and had it returned as "not wanted,") of $88. The whole story reads like a mythical tale; but 'tis "o'er true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true." We could add several noted numismatist's names to the list of those who refused the $10,000 bond at $2, but as they do not feel such a trifling loss as eighty-eight dollars, we forbear.

The Confederate Bond Craze.

The excitement produced in this country and England among brokers, bankers, stock dealers, speculators and numismatists, by the sudden launching in November upon the market of all sorts of valueless paper, termed "Confederate States of America Bonds," has not been equalled since the "Moris-Multicalis" bubble. Coin dealers and collectors became interested in the C. S. A. bonds in consequence of having collections of the bonds on hand, which cost but little as historical curios, and could be sold for nearly fifty times their cost per $1,000 bond. One collector in this city had a fine series of different issues of coupon bonds, aggregating $44,000, costing perhaps $20, for which he received $400 in cash. Dealers in this city, and we presume elsewhere, realized $10 per $1,000 bond for what cost from fifteen to twenty-five cents. Brokers advertised far and wide to pay from $3 to $5 for each thousand dollar coupon bond having coupon attached from 1865 and upwards, and the "boom" spread until all classes became interested. The "bubble" lasted about two weeks in this country, and a much longer time in Europe, the price paid for bonds fluctuating between $10 and $20 per thousand.

The basis of this extraordinary "bubble" was rather flimsy and consisted of various concoctions; one of which was the story about "millions of dollars in gold on deposit in the Bank of England, as a redemption fund for the C. S. A bonds and coupons as they matured." Another equally silly story became current that "the Southern States which formed the Confederacy were about to combine and buy up all their cotton bonds." We confess the temptation to deal in these insecure "securities" was great, and we unloaded in the nick of time, and on the very day the price fell from $10 and $12 to $3 per thousand. To the *credit* of Americans we would say that the bonds went to Europe, where "the fools are not all dead;" and as there are a few more fools left who want the bonds, we solicit consignments from our Southern patrons who have a "few more left," promising to get the best price ruling and remit proceeds, less ten per cent. commission, or we will buy the bonds, when price is fixed and accepted.

Coin and Stamp Package Department.

Arrangements are being made at this office for the purpose of conducting a coin and stamp package department. Each branch will be conducted by efficient managers and on a new system, by which the more desirable coins and stamps can be obtained at less prices than usually catalogued in "priced sale lists."

New Subscribers.

We acknowledge the following new subscriptions to the *Herald* since last issue. We have sent papers, catalogues, new gold price list and gold plated medal (struck at U. S. Mint) to all paid up subscribers.

J. L. SENNET,	F. HILLEN,
JOHN ACKER,	W. T. CURTIS,
ISAAC PATTERSON,	H. FRANK,
D. H. THOMAS,	GEO. W. RODE,
H. C. HANFORD,	W. J. ELDRED,
GEO. C. HOWARD,	VIRGIL BULL,
G. C. WILLIAMSON,	E. SANDERLIN,
C. H. KASSA BAUM,	FRANK NEWTON,
R. T. CISCO,	JAS. FAIRBRIGHT,
MUNN & CO.,	J. C. REDPATH,
T. JAMES, (Club 10),	S. PIERSON.

Replies to Correspondents.

A. N. & A. Society, New York.—Thanks for acknowledgment (officially made.) of *Heralds* received. Have mailed present number.

E. R., Mast Yard, N. H.—Regret that serious illness in the editor's family has prevented his customary numismatic trips to New England. Order as usual.

W. E. W., Roxbury.—The excessively rare Washington Masonic Medal in your possession deserves a more extended notice. Suppose you send rubbings and we will publish description. There seems to be two varieties, *engrailed* and *plain* edge.

P. O. R.—Three varieties of 1805 dime—chiefly in position of date.

L. Smith.—There are several varieties of the U. S. half dollar, 1836; notably one with "reeded" edge, and one with lettered edge. Of the lettered edge, or periphery, there is one with large date and one with small date. See Haseltine's Coin Sale Catalogue, containing his "Type Table" of silver coins,—price 50 cents—shipped by us on receipt of money, or stamps.

Old Dollars for Sale.

1795	dollar,	good,	$1.75
1796	"	"	2.25
1797	"	"	2.75
1798	"	"	1.35
1799	"	"	1.30
1800	"	"	1.45
1801	"	"	2.75
1802	"	"	1.75
1803	"	"	1.75

Also, old halves, quarters, dimes and half dimes for sale.

Mason & Co.,
32 North 13th Street, Phila.

Science.

To the readers fond of delving into the mysteries of science and mechanics we recommend the old, well known and always reliable newspaper, the *Scientific American*. See advertisement.

GENUINE AND CHEAP STAMP PACKETS.

We will send the following scarce, used stamps on receipt of price:

12 Denmark . . . . . 10c.
5 Egypt . . . . . 5c.
5 Newfoundland . . . . . 10c.
6 Turkish . . . . . 6c.
12 West Indian, from St. Domingo & St. Vincent, 25c.
12 African, from Gambia, Liberia, etc. . 25c.
12 Asiatic, from Sarawak, Ceylon, etc. . 25c.
12 South and Central American, from Nicaranga, Salvador, etc. . . . . 25c.

Address, C. Edward Mason,
No. 32 North 13th Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Send for new lists, issued monthly.

United States Mint,

PHILADELPHIA.

October 1st, 1881.

In answer to numerous inquiries, from persons desiring to obtain copies of the Garfield Memorial Medals, notice is hereby given, that I have had prepared two sizes of these medals struck in fine gold and silver, at the following prices:

Large Gold,	(1 inch in diameter,)	$9.00
Large Silver,	" "	60
Small Gold,	(23-32 inch in diameter,)	4.50
Small Silver,	" "	25

These medals bear the heads of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, from original models.

Orders for these medals will be received and filled as rapidly as the general work of the Mint will permit.

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,
Superintendent.

Orders for the above medals received and filled at a charge of 25 cents.

Mason & Co., Coin Dealers,
32 North 13th Street, Philadelphia.

POSTAGE-STAMP CORNER.

All correspondence relating to postage stamps, albums, etc., and all contributions to this department of the Herald, should be addressed to C. EDWARD MASON,
No. 32 North 13th Street, Phila'a, Pa.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

			New.	Used
*Baden, unpaid	3	varieties,	$ 10	
*Bavaria, unpaid, 1863	2	"	10	
Bergedorf	5	"	20	
*Brazil, 1866	7	"		15
*Bremen	6	"	50	
*Bremen, envelopes	2	"	10	
*Canada, registered	3	"	25	
Cashmere	2	"	15	
Chili, 1878	5	"		25
*Denmark, official	3	"		8
Dutch Indies	3	"	10	
Egypt, official	6	"	25	
Greece	8	"		15
Honduras, 1878	2	"	10	8
*Italy, official	8	"		25
Mauritius, Brittania, ver., blue, red on blue	3	"	1 00	
*Mexico, 1874-78	6	"		30
Mozambique	7	"	1 50	
Mozambique	2	"	15	
Newfoundland	6	"		15
Orange Free States	4	"		15
*Peru, 1866-67	3	"		15
*Roman States, 1867	7	"	25	
*Roumania, 1866	3	"	15	
*Saxony, 1863	6	"	8	
Sicily	2	"		15
*St. Christopher	2	"		8
St. Thomas and Prince	2	"	15	
*Sweden, unpaid	10	"		25
*Sweden, 1872-77	10	"		15
*U. S. of Columbia, 1876	3	"		10
U. S. Centennial envelope	2	"	15	5
*U. S. Interior Department	10	"		20

Those marked thus (*) are complete sets.

C. Edward Mason,
32 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia.

SPLENDID ELECTROTYPES FOR SALE.

A few copies of the finest known original U. S. copper cents and half-cents, and other pieces have been recently secured. We will send, *postage free*, the following, viz.:

1793, 1799, 1804, 1809 cents	$0.25
1793, 1796 half-cents	25
1802, 1831 and 1836 half-cents	25
1840, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 half-cents	25
1849 small date half-cents	25
1852 half-cent	25
1795 cent, (Jefferson head) from Mason's original, now owned by a Massachusetts collector,	50
Washington cent, 1791	25
" " 1792	25
" " 1792 (variety)	25
Washington cent, (naked bust,) 1792	35
Carolina Elephant Piece, 1694	35
Kentucky cents	25
Massachusetts half-cents, 1787 and 1788	25
Immunis Columbia, 1787	25
Oliver Cromwell, crown (copy) silvered	50
Henry VIII, shilling, copy very fine, silvered	50

Mason & Co., Coin Dealers, 32 N. 13th St., Philadelphia.

PATENTS

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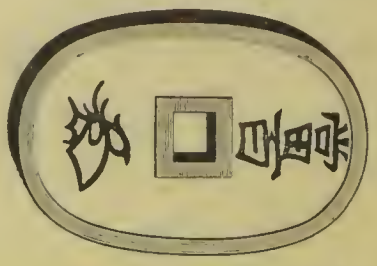

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